The political news brought by these steamers confirmatory of events of which we were previously advised The Eastern question is not yet settled, and it was even apprehended, at the latest date, that the Emperor of Russia would reject the propo sition of the Four Powers as modified by the Sultan. We subjoin the Telegraphic summary which has been forwarded to us :

Advices from Constantinople to August 22d confirm the statement that the Porte had accepted the Vienna note with slight modifications, and would send an Ambassador to St. Petersburgh as soon as the Principalities were evaedated. Accounts from Bucharest state that the Russians would evacuate the Principalities in September, when the fleets of England and France should leave for

Col. Rurr left Constantinople on the 21st with an auto graph letter from the Sultan to the Emperor of Austria expressing his sincere thanks To Austria for the preservation of peace.

The war party in Turkey having gained the ascendency has considerably complicated the question, by giving Russia a new excuse for postponing a settlement. ? change of the Turkish Ministry is soon expected. It i said that a hostile feeling against France and England is manifested among the Turks, who accuse the allies of cowardice, in not having acted with more energy. Turkey continues to arm, and has called out eighty thou sand of the militia

The Government of France announces officially that the fears with regard to the harvest were groundless. The quantity of grain raised comes up to the average, and the quality is excellent.

Advices from Odessa state that extraordinary activity prevails in the grain market there. The stores were inadequate to contain the arrivals, and depots had been established in the open air.

The cholera was spreading rapidly throughout th North of Europe.

The U. S. frigate Cumberland had arrived at Marseilles The U. S. brig Dolphin put into Southampton on the 26th altimo to refit.

A despatch from Athens, dated the 26th, states tha Thebes, in Egypt, has been almost entirely destroyed by

The overland India mail brings later dates from CHINA but the news is not important. The failure of the Imperial attack upon Chikiangfoo is confirmed, the Imperial fleet having returned to Shanghai. Chikiangfoo is said | York have caused. to be the key of the Chinese Empire, and the failure of the Imperialists to capture it is regarded as decisive of the attack, says they did not suffer in the least from the gents had started from Nankin for Pekin, but had subsequently been recalled.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, SEPT. 3.

Cotton during the week has been quiet, and prices of fair and lower qualities have declined 1-16d. a 1-8d. per lb. The sales of the week have been 37,000 bales, of which speculators took 8,000 and exporters 5,750 bales Fair Orleans is quoted at 6½d., Middling 6½d., Fair Upland and Mobile 6½d., Middling Mobile 6d., Middling Up land 51d. Stock 780,000 bales. Breadstuffs are very feverish and prices unsettled

Flour during the week has advanced 6d., white wheat 3d. and corn Is. The favorable accounts from France had rather checked business, but in England the weather was much more unfavorable for agricultural purposes. The quotations are as follows, compared with the pre-

White Wheat	- 8s. 9d. a 8s. 11d.	Ss. od. a Ss. Sd.
Red and Mixed Wheat	. 7s. 10d. a Ss. 2d.	Se. a 8s. 6d.
W. Canal Flour	. 29a. 6d.	28s. n 29s.
Phila and Balt. Flour	. 30s. 6d.	30s. n 30s. 6d.
Ohio Flour	, 30s. 0d.	2hs. 6d. a 35s.
White Corn	. 33s. 6d.	31s. n 32s. 6d.
Yellow Corn	. 50e.	31s. a 32s. 6d.
	ctive and some cir-	culars quote ever
higher than the above	e.	

to 97 g. The Banks had raised the rate of interest to and the modification of the customs tariffs of four per cent.

Among the passengers on the Franklin is Mr. JOHN H. POWELL, with the painting representing the Rotundo of the Capitol.

## FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, August 30, 1853. We have yet no positive intelligence from the East contradictory of the view which your correspondent has all along taken, to wit, a prolonged occupation of the Danubian principalities, awaiting the issue of perhaps wilfully embarrassed negotiations. Whether this state of things be accidental or the result of a deliberately adopted and skilfully conducted policy, it enures equally to the benefit of Having obtained from the Porte full satisfaction of all his original demands, he either makes pretexts or skilfully avails himself of those afforded by the faults of the other party to await, in the advanced position he has occupied on his pre-sent high vantage-ground, the birth of events with which Europe is big. Thence, according as his in-terests to be decided by those events shall dictate he may advance to the final overthrow of the Ottoman Empire, or retire voluntarily with such an increase of moral influence, in addition to the substantial concessions already forced from Turkey, as will make the future conquest of comparatively easy achieveor by the mere human intelligence of these who wield it, we seem to recognise "a manifest destiny" conducting NICHOLAS to the subversion of the Turk. On Saturday the anxiously looked for during the last ten days-

" News of the 9th from Constantinople announce that the Sultan has adopted the note draughted by the conference of Vienna, with some unimportant modifications of form."

character of these "unimportant modifications." At any rate, we have to remark that the dispatch of another corier to St. Petersburgh and another assent of the Cza have become necessary; for he expressly accepted the cept it " without change." Will the Czar take advantage of this acceptance of the Porte with modifications to prolong negotiations and his own occupation of the Danu bian principalities? If the "modifications" made are really " without importance," was not the Porte actuated in making them by the puerile desire to make a show o independence to avoid the appearance of accepting them under dictation? If so, is not the Czar as desirous to appear to dictate as the Sultan to appear not to be dictated pear to dictate as the Sultan to appear not to be dictated to? The event will show. Nous verrons. How likely it is that this or some other pretext will be seized to justify the maintenance of the Russian troops in their present position was being found for the following the maintenance of the Russian troops in their present as well as the descent on the other side of the trussel position may be inferred from the following passage from an article published by the Austrian Lloyd, of Vienna, which is a semi-official paper:

"The occupation of the Danubian principalities presents, in our opinion, the most serious difficulty of the Turco-Russian dispute; not that Russia means to occupy these principalities permanently, or for a long time, but because she cannot abandon them till, so far as Turkey is concerned, the object of the occupation shall have been obtained. We have already remarked how difficult it. obtained. We have already remarked how difficult it would be for the Ottoman Porte to fulfil its obligations small rope suspended between the high tower of Notre Dame towards the Christians in presence of the fanaticism of in presence of the first Emperor and Josephine, nearly fifty the Mussulmans and the arbitrary power of the Pachas."

The Kosta affair, in its probable bearings upon the relations of the United States and Austria, continues to vividly interest pupile opinion here. The Austrian Go-

vernment, far from disavowing the arbitrary conduct of its agent in Smyrna, has publicly approved of the same, and rewarded the functionary with the rare distinction of the cross of St. Leopold. Two subordinates of the consulate have been promoted and sent to Constantinople.

It is certain that this Kosta affair, and the sanction at Washington which the American agents in it are reported to have received, and the nomination of Mr. Soule as Minister at Madrid, and the parting scene at New York between Mr. S. and his Democratic friends, are inspiring possesses but Attle interest, most of it being merely European revolutionists with the hope, and some American citizens abroad with the fear, that our Government i departing from the wise traditions which have hitherto regulated its foreign policy, and is about to embark in those dangerous adventures against which the counsels of our revolutionary fathers so emphatically warned us. For one, I cannot say that I partake of those fears. The keeping aloof as far as possible from European quarrels seems to me so palpably the dictate both of interest and of patriotism that the Administration must be weak indeed that would allow itself to be impelled by the ultras of the party to an opposite course. And if unhappily I should prove to be mistaken in this belief, if Gen. PIERCE should attempt, without some great national cause that would unite all parties in his support, to interfere in the settlement of European questions, then there remains to me the consoling and firm conviction that the same great corps de reserve of honesty, intelligence, and patriotism which, unseen in ordinary times, has already, in several capital crises, suddenly started to the front and saved the country seemingly at the last moment, rescuing it from the hands of those who had pushed it to the brink of ruin, will again show itself to consign to oblivion, if not to oblo-

quy, the dangerous and un-American Administration whose misconduct provoked the patriotic and indignant effort. The Debats of day before yesterday thus recurs to the ppointment of Mr. Soule : The inconceivable ovation extended to Mr. Soule,

who is nominated Minister of the United States to Ma-

drid, upon the occasion of his departure from New York. and the singular speech which he pronounced upon that occasion, are appreciated in England as they are in France. The *Times* to-day seizes upon the document and censures it even more severely than we ourselves had done; for it goes to the length of counselling the Spanish Government not to receive Mr. Soule in the character of Minister of the United States. We do not know what the Cabinet of Madrid will do; but most assuredly, if it should follow the counsel which is given, its dignity and consideration in the world would not at all suffer in consequence; and if the United States should take offence at the rejection, we think that Spain might count upon the sympathy of all the regular Governments of Europe, which cannot fail to have noticed with lively discontent the unceremonious and cavalier manner in which the Democratic party in America, which is now in power, has conducted itself towards a nation their friend and ally."

Our Minister, Mr. Soule, is still in Paris, on his way to Madrid. He remains here yet a week. His conduct and conversation here will not, I suspect, from all that I hear, and from various sources, be of a nature to counteract the unfavorable impression and dispel the apprehensions which his appointment and the display at New

I have alluded frequently of late to the alarming failure of the corn crops in various parts of Europe, and to the fate of the Empire. The Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, American the precautionary measures taken by the Government of Missionary, who was in the camp of the Insurgents during France in particular to assure a sufficient supply for the coming winter. As this is a matter not only of eminent cannonade of the Imperial troops. An army of Insur- political and economical interest in Europe, but touches sensibly commercial and agricultural interests in the United States, I shall continue to give it a merited place in my correspondence.

The Monitour of Brussels, the official journal of the Belgian Government, contained yesterday the following decree, signed the day before by King Leorold, providing against the scarcity of provisions which is anticipated in Belgium:

"We have decreed and decree-single article: Are admitted free of duty, wheat, peeled spelt, meslin, pease, lentils, beans, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, horse-beans and vetch, barley, malt, (sprouted barley,) cats, unpeeled spelt, oatmeal, (gruzu,) pearl-barley, flours and grists of every kind, feculas and other anylaceous substances."

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London Times of September 1st says that the negotiations with the United States on the fishery question have taken a very wide range, embracing " the navigation of the St. Lawrence and other important streams, the common use of certain railroads and highways, the registration of colonial vessels in American ports, the adapta-American stocks were unchanged. Consols had declined tion of the American navigation laws to these of England,

Sir CHARLES NAPIER is dead. He was one of the most a greater number of wounds than were perhaps ever survived by any other soldier. At the battle of Corunna his leg was broken by a musket shot, he had a sabre cut on the head, a wound in the back with a bayonet, and his ribs were broken by a cannon bail. Subsequently, at Busaco, he was shot through the face, and had his jaw broken. Nevertheless, thirty years afterwards he com-manded in Scinde with a vigor that excited universal astonishment, and with twenty-eight hundred men attacked and defeated twenty-two thousand of the enemy, after a desperate action of three hours. His figure was small, and his temperament was as keenly nervous as that of Nelson; so that his having reached the age of seventy-one after what he had gone through may be considered re-

Queen Victoria's long talked-of second visit to Ireland has taken place, and herself and Prince Albert seem to have been very cordially received. Her Majesty landed of that day the hotels, shops, and many private dwellings were illuminated. On the following day the Queen and the Prince would visit the Exhibition, when, of course, there would be complimentary addresses and other agreeable ceremonies.

Serious riots broke out on the 29th ultimo at Liege, in Belgium. A large body of workmen and women on that day had assembled on the qua de la Batte, where a spement. When we look upon the immense material power cies of corn market is held. Their menacing attitude of Russia, and see it so well served, either by Providence created considerable alarm, and the authorities called out the gendarmes, who were received with loud hisses. In a few minutes the populous streets in the vicinity sent forth their thousands of operatives, who, in spite of remonstrances and all the attempts of the armed forces, would Moniteur contained the authoritative notice relative to the not disperse. A manufactory of arms on the quai d'Avory settlement of the Eastern question which has been so was broken open, and a quantity of fire-arms were removed. Great excitement prevailed, but tranquillity was at length restored.

A telegraphic despatch from Rome, dated August 22d, says that the Government had resolved to appoint a commission to try the conspirators arrested on the 15th ult., We have yet no certain information as to the precise and that other arrests had taken place at different points of the Roman territory.

A Conscientious Robbert -Some Robert Macaire on unday evening last broke into the house of John P. Jewett, in Boston, while the family was absent from the note of Vienna upon condition that the Sultan should ac. city. The house was thoroughly ransacked from cellar to attic, and robbed of silver plate, jewelry, and other arti-cles of the value of about \$550. The thief left behind the following letter, written in a good running hand:

> "SEPT. 4th, '53. "DEAR SIR: I have been by poverty compelled to reyour house, I can truly say against my 'conscience.' I have honesty, but poverty knows no bounds. I shall repay you two-feld in a few months. Yours, truly, Poverty."

A SMART OLD LADY .- On the 15th of August, on the oceawere equal, and seemed to be at about an argle of thirty-five degrees. She not only ascended and descended with ease, degrees. She not only ascended and descended with ease, and even with agility, but performed various feats on the rope which frightened all the beholders. She would fall down on the rope suddenly, stretch out on her back, and then with the arms extended, raise to her feet again. done several times at a distance of seventy-five feet above the

D. O. HARE, Engraver. State, County, and Corporation Seals. Presses furnished. may 13-optf WASHINGTON, D. C. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

JAMES C. MARRIOTT, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to the Republie of Peru. SAMUEL C. STAMBAUGH, of Penn., Consul for Talcahuano.

NOBLE TOWNER, of Connecticut, Consul for Barbadoes. PHILIP BARTON KEY, Attorney for the District

JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, to be Governor of the Territory of Oregon, in the place of Joseph Lane, resigned.

From Santa Fe we learn that Gov. MERIWETHER arrived at that city on the 8th of August, in advance of the mail for that month. He was immediately inaugurated, and assumed the reins of office. He was making himself acquainted with the financial position and general condition of the affairs of the Territory.

The New York City Comptroller has just published statement of the financial condition of that Corporation, by which it appears that the total amount of the city debt, over and above the sums in the sinking fund for its redemption, is \$9,325,841. A debt of \$955,000 has been created to erect buildings and construct docks and slips, which is redeemable by annual taxation. The sum of \$332,571 has been expended for cleaning streets during the year; and the other street expenses amount to \$194,153. Of the amount paid for cleaning the streets \$208,000 has been paid during the seven months of 1853. The Comptroller states that, notwithstanding the real and personal estate of the city has increased \$61,926,137 over the valuation of 1852, the rate of taxation has also increased from 96 cents to \$1.23 on the \$100 of valuation! The total sum levied by the Supervisors in the city and county of New York this year is \$5,069,050 which is \$1,688,539 more than that of last year.

This brief but beautiful passage occurs in a late article in Frasier's Magazine:

"Education does not commence with the alphabet. egins with a mother's looks, with a father's nod of approbation or a sign of reproof, with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand or a brother's noble act of forbear ance, with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy mer dow, with bird's nests admired but not touched, wit creeping ants and almost imperceptible emmets, with humming bees and glass beehives, with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones, and words to mature to acts of benevolence to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God

PAN HANDLE RAILEOAD. -An editorial paragraph in the Pittsburg Journal contradicts as unfounded the tele graphic statement to the effect that the Circuit Court of ooke county, Virginia, has granted a rule on the par ties engaged in constructing the Pan Handle Railroad, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed

A large quantity of stolen goods of every description was discovered in the house of Justice Squires, at Concord, (N. H.) last Friday night. Some of the articles have been recognised as belonging to merchants in the vicinity, but most of them are supposed to have been taken from different railread cars and depots. It is estimated that fifty thousand dollars worth of property had recently been stolen by Squires and his gang. was pardoned out of the penitentiary some four years ago. He has been arrested.

ONE CAR FOR A TRAIN .- When collisions of cars occur upon our railways, sometimes one car is crushed, or another is forced into it, by the pressure of others in the be but one car in a train, sufficiently capacious to contain all the passengers that frequent such train, there would be less mortality and serious damage from such accidents than now. The friction would be less from a long car, with a flexible body, than from a train of several. Each car creates considerable friction and wear of the rail and wheel at the curves; whereas a flexible car would bend in portions continually around the curve. Such a car should have recoil wires, or spiral, of some feet in length, at each end of it. Next to the spaces so filled with wires might be the baggage and express portions or parts. The centre to be for the accommodation of passengers, which could be entered by doers at convenient distances along the sides. The accidents that occur from exposures up-on the platform, whilst in motion, would be avoided. The conductor would be ever at hand. It might be so arranged that the engine could force the brakes upon the wheels and with regularity, and with a guaged or regulated force, not by jerks, as now by the brakemen. The brakes upon horse cars and carriages could be arranged so as'to forced upon the wheels by the horses.

cument recently submitted to Parliament, the number of passengers conveyed on the railways of the United Kingm during the six months ending on the 31st of Decem-JOHN H. Powell, with the painting representing distinguished generals of the British army, and had been the Discovery of the Mississippi river, prepared for an officer, in different ranks and in various parts of the first class, 17.524,651 of the second class, 26.484,866 of world, for sixty years. He was seventy-one years of age, and had received in the course of his numerous campaigns a greater number of wounds than were perhaps ever surfirst class, 17,524,651 of the second class, 26,484,866 of receipts in the same period from the transport of goods, cattle, parcels, and mails amounted to £4,590,105; and the total income derived from the two branches of traffic amounted to £8,850,273. This was an increase in the total income over that of the preceding year of £602,336; but it is remarkable that, with so large an increase in the aggregate, there was a diminution in the receipts from passengers of £220,659. This comparative falling off of this branch of revenue is attributed to the effect of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in having not only augmented the receipts of that year, but reduced in some degree those of the year following, from the large number f merely occasional visiters to the capital who had availed themselves of the period when it presented an unusual

NATHAN C. ELY, of New York city, has contributed \$10 towards the erection of a monument to the little Norweon the morning of the 29th of August, and in the evening gian boy named Iverson, who was pitched into the lake and drowned by two of his associates, at Chicago, because he would not go into a garden and steal fruit for them. A Chicago citizen also contributes \$5, and the Democratic Press appeals to the Sunday schools to take up contributions for this purpose.

AMERICAN WINE .- The quantity of wine annually produced in the United States has become a subject of deep interest. The census of 1840 gave 124,000 gallons as the produce of that year. It has often been stated that since that period the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of wine therefrom, have grown into a business of considerable importance in the States bordering on the Ohio river, and that several hundred acres have been planted in vineyards in that valley, which yield at the rate of more than 45,000 gallons of wine a year. The total produce of the Union in 1850 was given at 221,249

The consumption of wine in the United States, though by no means general, amounts in the aggregate to a large sum. The imports during the year ending June, 1851, were 6,160,000 gallons, of which probably three-fourths consisted of the wines of France. The value or invoice consisted of the wines of France. The value or invoice cost of the article was \$2,370,000. The average consumption of foreign wines was, therefore, in quantity, but about one-quarter of a gailon for each person, and in value only ten cents. The coincidence is somewhat remarkable that this is almost precisely the rate of consumption of imported wine among the people of Great Britain. But in France, according to official returns, there is produced and retained for consumption 900,000,000 gallons of wine, allowing 25% gallons to each person in the population. the population .- Boston Tre

THE MAINE LAW AT HOME.-The Boston Transcript having been called to order for asserting that liquors were freely sold in the State of Maine, thus replies :

" The Portland Advertiser and several other journals have expressed doubts in regard to the truth of our statement re-specting 'the open and undisguised sale of liquors at the hotels of Maine. We now reiterate that statement, and affirm hotels of Maine. We now reiterate that statement, and affirm that it is true to the very letter. We state what we do know, and festify to what we have seen. We call it 'an open and undisguised sale' when the article is ordered of a servant at the public table, and is brought in and opened with a loud report, passed round the table, in the presence of fifty persons, and is so common an occurrence that it does not excite any more comment than such a proceeding would in New York. We call it 'an open and undisguised sale' when in visiting a fashionable hotel, in broad day-light, we find upward of twenty young men in a public room, where there is a great show of decauters filled, and where the company, the barkeeper, the furniture of the room, and every thing which meets the eye indicate that it is a bar-room, with every facility for the open sale of ardent spirit by the glass to all ty for the open sale of ardent spirit by the glass to all

applicants. "We could, if we thought it any object, furnish an array of witnesses to substantiate our statement, and a ream of paper of corroborative proof could be had in twenty four hours We should as soon think of denying, as a citizen of Massa-We should as soon think of denying, as a citizen of Marsa-chusetts, that the statute respecting the legal rate of interest was enforced in State street, as to affirm that the liquor law was obeyed in the State of Maine. We must believe our own senses and positive evidence in preference to the statements of others, and the negative testimony furnished by those who are evidently not posted up."

A HUMAN BEING WITH NOTHING TO DO.

Most miserable, worthy of most profound pity, is such a being. The most insignificant object in nature becomes a source of envy. The birds warble on every spray in costacy of joy; the tiny flower, hidden from all eyes, sends forth its fragrance of full happiness; the mountain stream dashes along with a sparkle and murmur of pure delight. The object of their creation is accomplished, and their life gushes forth in harmonic work. Oh, plant! oh, stream! worthy of admiration, of worship, to the wretch-ed idler! Here are powers ye never dreamed of, facul-ties divine, eternal; a head to think, but nothing to concentrate the thoughts; a heart to love, but no object to bathe with the living tide of affection; a hand to do, but no work to be done; talents unexercised, capacities undeveloped; a human life thrown away, wasted as water poured forth in the desert. Birds and flowers, ye are gods o such a mockery of life! Who can describe the fearful veid of such an existence, the yearning for an object, the visit of such an existence, the yearning for an object, the self-reproach for wasted powers, the weariness of daily life, the loathing of pleasure, of frivolity, and the fearful consciousness of deadening life; of a spiritual paralysis, which hinders all response to human interests; when enthusiasm ceases to arouse, and noble deeds no longer call forth the tear of joy; when the world becomes a blank, humanity of the second se numanity a far-off sound, and no life is left but the heavy humanity a fur-off sound, and no life is left but the heavy benumbing weight of personal hopelessness and desola-tion. Happier far is the toiling drudge who coins body and soul into the few poor shillings that can only keep his family in a long starvation; he has hope unceasingly his family in a long starvation; he has nope unceasingly to light him, a duty to perform, a spark of love within that cannot die; and wretched, weary, unbuman as his life may be, it is of royal worth; it is separated by the immeasurable distance of life and death from the poor, perhaps pampered, wretch who is cursed for having no work to do.

SENTENCE OF A JUDGE FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY .- The Hon. JACOB FLINN, Judge of one of the courts in Cincinnati, was tried in the Police Court there on the 5th instant, and convicted of assault and battery upon the person of Mr. John Joliffe. It appeared in evidence that the Judge knocked the complainant down, and struck him several times while he was on the ground. The police ustice, before passing sentence, asked the prisoner what he had to say. Judge FLINN replied :

"I have very little to say. It is very true these things were done in open day; there was no advantage taken of the party, as was evidenced by the fact that I struck him with my open hand. The Court is not in possession of the details. I think, in this case, there is a law of self-preservation that operates on the mind of every man, and I believe, in this christian age, he may submit to outrage upon outrage until submission becomes allied to disgrace. It is said that the last grain of sand broke the camel's back. I have submitted until it seemed to me that attacks were made upon me by the scullions on the streets. I hope that, while this arm has strength, I will ever be able to defend my character and my family. I was driven to desperation. These are the facts; other considerations of a domestic character which cannot be mentioned here nfluenced me. If I have infringed upon the law, and broken it, I am willing to meet the penalty.

The Judge spoke this with much feeling, and sat down obbing audibly. As he took his seat the crowd outside the bar applauded him loudly. He was then fined thirty dollars and costs, upon-payment of which he was dis-

WARRINGTON AND THE PENSACOLA NAVY YARD. - We'regret to hear gloomy reports from our neighbors who iwell on the lovely shores of Pensacola Bay. Our correspondent in Warrington writes as follows, under date of the 1st instant :

" I am told that within the last twenty-four hours, including deaths at the Naval Hospital, there have been eleven burials. Nearly every body has been sick on board the United States steamer Vixen. By order of the Commandant her crew are to be taken out of her, and she is o be anchored out in the stream. Public opinion seems to attribute the sickness to infection from the Vixen; it is thought she brought the fever from Tampico. Engineer W. T. Gonron died at the Hospital last night. At the same place Passed Midshipman John J. Hansen died a few days since. He had been with the Gardiner commission in Mexico, and only returned here about ten days before his death. Pensacola, I believe, is very healthy.

FROM THE COLUMBUS (OHIO) JOURNAL OF SEPTEMBER 8.

TERRIBLE RIOT .- At twelve o'clock to-day we received the following despatch from Zanesville. It will be seen that a bad state of affairs exists in that town. Many lives have probably been lost. We shall await further news with painful interest:

ZANESVILLE, SEPT. 7 .- Advices from Somerset, Perr county, Ohio, give us intelligence of a terrible riot in that place. The origin we cannot learn precisely. The Irish laborers on the railroad have the fire-arms belonging to the county in their possession. Two persons were killed and several badly wounded.

The sheriff of Perry county has sent here for one hundred armed men, and City Guards, under Capt. Graham, have just started for the scene of disturbance. More trouble is anticipated; the life of the telegraph

operator has been threatened should he transmit any reuests for assistance. We learn the row commenced in Welch's circus last night, but cannot give particulars.

PANAMA FEVER .- Four hundred and fifty laborers have lied on the Panama railroad during the effort to build it. Nearly every white person going there to work is attacked with the fever, generally within a few weeks after arrival. In consequence of the sickness and mortality, the contractors have been obliged to give up their contracts in an unfinished condition, and the company have resumed the work and are carrying it on by means of their own

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION .- This Convention reassembled again in New York on Wednesday morning. Among the speakers in defence of the rights of women were Lucretia Mott, Matilda E. Gage, Erina Nichols, editor of the Windham County Democrat, Harriet K. Hunt, and Mr. R. C. Burleigh. The latter was loudly hissed, whereupon he remarked that he was afraid there were some persons there who were carrying women's rights too far, as they allowed no one but a woman to speak without being hissed and insulted. During the vening session, after several additional speeche uproar became terrific; shouting, screaming, laughing, stamping, cries of "Burleigh," "Root," "Truth," "Shut up," "Greeley," "Go to bed," prevented any thing being heard or done in order; and the Convention broke up, or adjourned sine die, amid the wildest uproar.

At the last dates fifty-three vessels were loading at Liverpool for Australia. The immense trade between the two countries may be imagined from this fact. Adventurers, too, were going forward by thousands. Australia is destined to become a powerful nation. Half a century hence and its population will amount to millions. Its history within the last five years has indeed been most remarkable, and many of the scenes connected therewith have been full of stirring and romantic interest. The discovery of gold in California and Australia has already and also to run a line from Panama to Australia. Mr. produced many changes in the fortunes of individuals, and the effects upon mankind at large are yet but parti-ally developed. The drain that has been produced upon the population of England and Ireland, and the consequent advance in the prices of labor in the two countries nay be referred to as not the least important of the results; and, should the supply of gold continue, this drain must also keep on with corresponding volume, and with still more important influences.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. Medical Department. THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this partment will commence on Monday, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

PACULTY. JAMES JONES, M.D., Professor of Practice.
J. C. Riddell, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.
WARREN STONE, M.D., Professor of Surgery. A. H. Cenas, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics.
A. J. Weddensen, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
Gustavus A. Nott, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica.
Thomas Hunt, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pa-

Cornelius C. Beard, M.D., and Samuel P. Choppin, M. The rooms for dissecting will be open tom the third Mon lay in October to the 1st of April. The Faculty are visiting physicians and surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and attend this institution from November to April. The students accompany the professors in their visits, and thus enjoy extraordinary practical advantages free

There are about one thousand patients prescribed for daily in this hospital. The number of patients is nearly twenty thousand in the year. THOMAS HUNT, M.D., Don't

MISS MCCLEAN'S

Select Boarding School for Young Ladies, Wilming-ton, Delaware. ton, Delaware.

Number limited to ten. Circulars stating terms may be obtained by addressing Miss McClean, as above.

Refer to Ex-Governor Johnston, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Hon. Chas. Gilpin, Mayor, Philadelphia; Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D., Hon. Judge Milligan, Hon. John Wales, E. W. Gilpin, Eeq., Wilmington; Hon. B. C. Howard, Baltimore, and many others. aug 24—colm CRIMES AND CASUALTIES

THE MAIL ROBBERY, -Miss Eaton, who was, with her brother, arrested on the charge of being concerned in pilfering from the post office at Hendrysburg, Ohio, has been honorably discharged. The Wheeling Gazette says that Mr. Eaton, the postmaster, is in no way implicated.

FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- The New York train du at Philadelphia on Friday evening did not arrive until a o'clock on Saturday morning, having been thrown off the track near Beverly. The forward brakesman, named Iredell, was instantly killed, and John Cobson, the engineer, considerably bruised. None of the passengers were injured. The accident was caused by a piece of rail being aced against the sleepers and braced on either side ne position of a turn-out. The jury who investigated the matter attribute the accident to design on the part of some person recently discharged from the service of the ompany. The company offer a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the author of the outrage.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY .- The house of Mr. JAMES Welcu, at Jefferson, Ohio, was burnt in the night of the 29th ultimo, whilst Mr. and Mrs. Welch were absent from ome. Two of their sons perished in the flames, one a oung man about eighteen years old and the other about six. Four other children escaped, from whose statement it appears that the young man had got them out and returned to get the younger one, but the slames and smoke had filled the house so much that he suffocated before he

Walter D. Haley, who killed John Nelson in a drunken spree at Waynesville, Ohio, has been convicted of man-slaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to the State prison for life. Daniel Marle, under indictment for mur-der, hung himself in jail at Salem, Washington county, Ohio. Dr. Branson, of Mount Carmel, Indiana, aged thirty years, an esteemed and honorable man, committed suicide years, an esteemed and honorable man, committed suicide by taking strychnine—no cause assigned. At Waynes-ville, Ohio, David Mason and John Roberts, wealthy farmers, uncle and nephew, quarrelled about a rail fence, when Mason was mortally stabbed. Mr. Alexander, the Kentuckian killed a few days ago in an Arkansas fight, was the same person who took the life of Mr. Lougee, a broker, in his office at Philadelphia several years ago.

Patrick Sneed alias Watson, the alleged murderer of James E. Jones, of Savannah, who was arrested at Nia-gara Falls some days since, has been discharged from custody by Judge Sheldon, there not being sufficient evidence to justify the rendition of the accuse

SINGULAR AND FATAL EXPLOSION .- A pic-nic party of eight hundred persons, belonging to the First Univer-salist Society in Newburyport, went to Groveland on Wednesday. A locomotive with an empty train of cars arrived at the ground about five o'clock to take the party ome, and while the engine was standing on the trac boiler exploded, completely shattering the machine and tearing up the track for several rods. the fireman, was thrown four hundred feet through the air, and breathed but a few moments after being taken up. The engineer was for the moment away from his post, and thus escaped a similar fate. The party were beginning to assemble, and in a few minutes the engine would have been surrounded with people. Some pieces

engineer cannot account for the explosion, as there was plenty of water in the boiler. Two officers of Boston, in the endeavor to break up a counterfeiting gang, assumed the rogue, and succeeded in getting possession of considerable counterfeit money, when the rogues "smelt rat," got the officers imprisoned, and before explanations could be made the scoundrels

of the engine were thrown three-quarters of a mile. The

were scalded by the disaster on board the steamer Bay State last week, have died at the New York hospital. Mr. WARREN, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, has also died. Mr. Dr. Wolr and his wife and four daughters, at the time of the accident, were on their return home, after pleasant visit to their relatives at Bristol, Rhode Island. There were three or four hundred passengers on board, and nearly all asleep when the explosion occurred.

Mr. JAMES C. HALL, of Cincinnati, President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, has died of the wounds which he received at the hands of Mr. Ames, few days since. The police of Cincinnati last week arrested a man named

ones, who has been actively engaged in the recent movements that have flooded the West with counterfeit money When first seized by the officers he ran into the Obio, and before he could be reached destroyed and sank a quantity of counterfeit notes. When arrested some hun-

quantity of counterfeit notes. When arrested some hundreds of dollars worth was still found in his possession, together with counterfeiting tools, &c.

South American Exploring Experiment.—The United States surveying steamer Water Witch, Lieutenant Page commanding, was expected to arrive at Montevideo about the 24th of July, where she would take on board four lieutenant of the properties of the Metropolitan Hotel for the year ending September 1, 1853, were \$500,000, of which about twenty per cent. Were profits. This is independent of wear and tear, which is by no means a small steam particularly with such splendid and expression. hundred tons of coal and some pieces of artillery sent out by the Government as a present to President Lorgz. She would then proceed direct to Paraguay, and, on arriving at Ascension, Lieutenant Page would decide on the plan of his scientific exploration of the rivers.

The Cunard steamers are paid by the British Government for carrying the mails, &c. at the rate of 11s. 41d. per mile. The contracts under which service is performed and consideration paid therefor are very stringent penalties being prescribed for deviation from their terms For a failure to sail on Saturday £500 is required, and the same for every twelve hours further delay. The vessels are not allowed to deviate from their regular course or linger by the way. For a breach of contract there is a general penalty of £30,000. The vessels are more powerful and costly than the contracts require, and have performed their trips with great regularity, averaging, in fifty-four voyages from Liverpool to New York, 12 days, I hour, and 14 minutes, or 105 miles per hour. The vessels of the Cunard line are from 700 to 1,000 horse-power, and cost from £90,000 to £100,000 each. They consume from sixty to one hundred tons of coal per day. It has been represented that the subsidy which Government pays for this line is more than compensated by the postage which it brings in. This is an error. he amount paid to the contractors for the whole service performed (including that to Newfoundland, Halifax, Bermuda, and St. Thomas) is greater than the amount f postage received by £61,624. The annual proceeds of the line may be reckoned at £126,398. It had been supposed by the Admiralty that on the completion of the ailroads from Halifax to Boston, and to Quebec and Montreal, the British steamers might stop at Halifax, and thus decrease the expense by reducing the length of the passage from 350 to 500 miles. The owners, however, refuse to make Halifax the terminus, as that would give the American line, sailing direct to New York, an advantage that could not be overcome. Even those passengers destined to Montreal and other Canadian cities would prefer to land at New York or Boston, as the distance is less than from Halifax to Montreal. The competition of the Collius ships is already seriously felt by the British line, and the latter depend upon the payment of the Gov-ernment subsidy for a long term of years to enable them o compete successfully with their fast and popular rivals. The present contracts expire in 1862. It is the intention of the Cunard Company to establish a line from New York Cunard reckons that the passage to Chagres by New York will be made in twenty days, and he assumes that thirty-three or thirty-four more will suffice to reach Australia. He asks Government to aid this undertaking by a subsidy of £1,000 for carrying the mails to and from Chagres [Rochester Democrat.

KENTUCKY REGARD FOR FAIR PLAY .- In the year was travelling with a strolling theatrical company, and, arriving at a small town in Kentucky, it was resolved to treat the inhabitants to a bit of the legitimate. A suitable place having been secured, notices were stuck up informing the public that on that evening would be performed, by one of the best theatrical companies in the Union, the admired and popular drama of "William Tell, the

Heroic Swiss." Night came, and the room was crowded by an anxiou audience, many of whom had never witnessed a theatrical performance. The piece passed off very well, cliciting much applause, and enlisting the sympathies of the audi ence in behalf of Tell, as they took several occasions to heer the patriot on. When the shooting scene came, great excitement was manifested among the group of the hardy sons of Kentucky. They began to think that the

At that moment when Tell remonstrates with Gesler for naving picked out the smallest apple, and the tyrant Take it as it is: thy skill be greater if thou hittest it." To which Tell replies: "True, true, I did not think of that! Give me some chance to save my boy!" One of the group I have mentioned, a hardy sapling who would measure full six feet two inches in his stockings, sprung upon the stage confronting Gesler, and shouted "Give him a fair chance! It's too d—d mean to make him shoot his son! I'll let him have a crack at me, provided he puts a pint cup on my head instead of that cussed little

It is almost useless to add that this caused a scene especially as three or four of the Kentuckian's friends mped upon the stage to back him and side with Tell. It took some time to pacify and assure them that it was a play. "Well, stranger, we won't stand any foul play in these diggings, and as it's only a show, why, we'll step out," and the valiant Kentuckian as well as his friends resumed their seats .- N. Y. Dutchman.

NEW YORK HOTELS.

New York has become as distinguished for the magniude and splendor of its hotels as Washington for the nagnificence of its public edifices. The number of those mmense establishments would amaze any one who was not aware of the tens of thousands of strangers who daily pour into that vast emporium, all wanting accommodation in bed and board. We have been struck with the annexed account of one of the principal of those hotel pa-laces (the Metropolitan) which we find in a New York paper, and of which public report speaks in the highest terms. It was three years in the course of construction, at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars:

The Metropolitan Hotel.—The rise, progress, and partial results of the system recently introduced, upon which the large hotels of this city have been conducted, are illustrated in the success of the Metropolitan Hotel, under the management of the Messrs. Leland. After more than two years occupied in the construction of that immense edifice, it was opened to the travelling public on the first day of September, 1852. It was finished and furnished throughout with a degree of magnificence which, up to that time, had never been attempted in any city in the world, and has not been surpassed since. From the first hour of its opening the house has literally been crowded with guests, and the enterprise of its proprietors has been richly rewarded. The arrivals and departures have averaged more than one thousand per week; and such has been the desire to secure even a temporary habi-THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.-The rise, progress, and such has been the desire to secure even a temporary habi-tation at the Metropolitan that frequently more than one hundred cots have been spread for weeks in succession. The public parlors, reception rooms, reading rooms, bath rooms, and in fact every available spot has been in requisition for sleeping places. To make room for this rush of travellers the proprietors have leased two large houses in their immediate vicinity for the accommodation of their employes, and they have also been compelled to provide lodgings in neighboring houses for many of their regular boarders. The Metropolitan Hotel proper will comfortably accommodate six hundred, and it has had from the start more than that number within its walls. Three hundred persons are employed in different capacities about the establishment, averaging one employé to every two visiters. Experience has proved that any thing short of this prevents a proper and prompt administration of internal and external affairs. The wages of employes internal and external affairs. The wages of chapters range from two shillings to five dollars per day. This will give a pretty good idea of the expenditures under this head alone. The laundry of the house is probably the most complete and extensive of any in the world; four thousand pieces are washed daily, and in an emergency of the property of th for occupants of the house.

There is one continual round of feasting from morning

There is one continuar round of teating to a morning till night, or rather from morning till morning again. The first breakfast table is spread at five o'clock in the morning, and until one o'clock the next morning the different meals are served; at every hour of the day and night the travellers arriving or departing can supply the inner man with every luxury the market affords: the fre-quent arrival and departure of trains and steamers makes this indispensable. The consumption of solids and liquids at this establishment during the year ending September 1, 1853, shows that the proprietors must have had a small army to provide for. It also shows that they have given them all the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life. The commissary department of the Metropolitan is a very invention of the metropolitan is a very invention. politan is a very important one. Among the leading ar-

Beef, 418,000 lbs; lamb and mutton, 3,500 head; veal, 150 head; fish and lobster, 110,000 lbs; oysters and clams, 626,000; poultry and game, 171,000 head; ham and pork, 91,000 lbs.; butter and cheese, 65,000 lbs.; eggs, 780,000; milk and cream, 204,000 quarts; flour and orn meal, 2,800 bbis.; fruits and vegetables, value \$20,000; brandy and other liquors, 6,822 gallons; champagne, 21,160 bottles; sherry, Madeira, &c., 22,912 bottles; claret and white wines, 18,942 bottles. This is independent of malt liquors, cordials, cooling wines, &c. The beef consumed last year in this house required a drove of one thousand head to supply. When we consider that this number was required for one hotel in this city, we can form a pretty good idea of the immense herds it must require to supply such a population as New York contains. This, undoubtedly, will astonish the Vegetarian Society, and perhaps provide more effective argu-ments in favor of cabbage heads and cold-slaugh. The enumeration of these items, although comprising but a small portion of the articles consumed, shows that the annual expenditures must be immense, and that large receipts are necessary to furnish means to meet such an

independent of wear and tear, which is by no mems a small item, particularly with such splendid and expensive furniture and appointments. The cost of heating the house and the gas consumed, during the year, was \$14,000, Croton water rent \$1,000. Six stages and twenty carriages are constantly employed in transporting passengers to and from the hotel. During the year several public dinners were given at this house, the last of which was the Crystal Palace banquet. Two splendid balls were given, one by the proprietors and one by the guests be-sides this a hop has been given on Wednesday evening of sides this a hop has been given on wednesday evening or each week throughout the dancing season. It requires men with talents of no ordinary character and pockets of no ordinary depth to put into operation and carry out successfully such an immense establishment, and we are glad to learn that the Messrs. Leland, in every particular, have realized their most sanguine anticipations. Their house is literally the Metropolitan of the metropolis. The Crystal Palace and other attractions in New York have drawn thousands of strangers to the city, and all the hotels, both great and small, have been crowded, and the proprietors have been coining money.

## RELIEF FOR THE BLIND.

We copy the following from the New Orleans "Delta" of April last, at the request of one of our fellow-citizens, who, suffering from an affection of the visual organs, has derived considerable benefit from the ministrations of the oculist named in the article:

"We would once more call the attention of the public to the benefits many are receiving at the hands of Dr. Tunn-null, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist. Many have been restored and returned to their respective homes, others bene-fited, and some have experienced but little or no material im-provement. We venture to assert that those who cannot be relieved by him or his remedies will find no other who can

relieved by him or his remedies will find no other who can assist them, but must view their cases as among the incurable. Two cases that we have seen lately we will briefly describe, and, if disposed to doubt our veracity, those desirons of information can inform themselves from the parties concerned, whose residences we will give.

"One is that of a little boy, now in his fifth year, named Joseph Zorden, born in Richmond, Texas, and whose only perceptions of sight were in discerning glimmers of rays of light. The first complete consciousness of blindness manifested to his parents was when he was about eight months old, in finding his playthings by feeling around for them, instead of looking for them, and, when able to walk, in constantly knocking himself against every object, and unable to move of looking for them, and, when able to walk, in constantly knocking himself against every object, and unable to move without being directed. He was brought under Dr. Turnbull's charge early in February, and, after some two week's attendance, commenced noticing objects and asking innumerable questions about their names, their colors, and observed the shadows of things with great curiosity. He is now able to tell and see his letters, and all objects and colors, so far as has been taught him, and is steadily improving.

"The other case is that of Rev. R. H. Weller, of St. Louis, who, from yielent inflammation of the ever some eighteen.

who, from violent inflammation of the eyes some eighteen months since, became entirely blind, and remained so some four months. He has been under the doctor's supervision but a few weeks, and has now one eye restored to sight and the other gradually improving.

"The residence of the child is the Commercial Hotel, corner of Girod street and the levee. The Rev. R. H. Weller is

"Ine residence of the child is the Commercial Hotel, cor-ner of Girod street and the levee. The Rev. R. H. Weller is at present sojourning at the St. Louis Hotel, where he can be seen at almost any hour, and who will remain till completely cured, or advised by Dr. Turnbull that he can do nothing fur-ther for him."

[Dr. TURNBULL is now at the Winthrop House, Boston. ] vention in New York, Lucy Stone appealed to the males present to know if they "had forgotten or ceased to re-spect their mothers?" Upon which a sensible voice from spect their mothers?" Upon which a sensible voice from the crowd rebuked her, by saying that "their mothers never acted after the manner of modern Miss Lucys!"

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE. Drennon Springs, Henry County, Kentucky.

THE first term of the seventh annual ression of this college commences the second Monday in September, 1853, and the second term on the first Monday in the following Feb.

The faculty consists of nine experienced professors. The number of endets in attendance last session was 227. The course of studies embraces the scientific course of the United States Military Academy and thorough instructions in History, English Literature, and the Greek and Latin Languages, Students are admitted to a select course, including Civil Englacering, Modern Languages, Book-keeping, with commercial practice and other branches at their option.

The military feature is not introduced merely to diffuse military knowledge, but to promote discipline, health, and physical declapments.

military knowledge, but to promote discipline, health, and physical declopment.

Charges for tuition, boarding, rooms, fuel, lights, washing servants' attendance, and use of furniture and arms, \$90 pet term. Surgeon's fee \$3 per term. For further information address A. O. Smith, Esq., Louisville, Kentucky; Smith & Johnson, 67 Magazine street, New Orleans; or B. R. Johnson, Superintendent.